

Attorney's Docket: 1751
Serial No.: 10/049,219
Group: 1751

Amendments to the Claims

1. through 17. (Cancelled)

18. (currently amended) A method for ~~a treatment of a textile piece good from~~ an aqueous liquor during pre-treatment, dyeing, optical brightening or after-treatment of the textile piece good comprising the steps of:

providing said textile piece good in an aqueous liquor;

adding (P_s) ~~a~~ a water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped ~~polyesters-polyester~~ polyester as ~~a wet-acting lubricant~~ lubricant, said ~~polyesters-polyester~~ polyester (P_s) being produced from the esterification or transesterification of

(A_1) propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and combinations thereof,

or

(A_{24}) polyethylene glycols,

or

~~mixtures of (A_1) and (A_{24}) , mixtures thereof~~

with

(B_1) α, ω -dicarboxylic acids or terephthalic acid,

and

being end-capped with

(E_{24}) monofunctional adducts of ethylene oxide onto a C_{1-4} -alkanol,

wherein the molar ratio $(E_{24})/((A_1)+(A_{24}))$ of the adducts is in the range from 0.04 to 0.3,

and

adding a textile treatment agent (T) ~~from to the~~ to the aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the

Attorney's Docket: 1751
Serial No.: 10/049,219
Group: 1751

substrate during pre-treatment, dyeing, optical brightening or after-treatment of the textile piece good.

19. (currently amended) A method for ~~a-treatment of a textile piece goods good~~ from an aqueous liquor according to claim 18, wherein:

~~(B₄)~~ is terephthalic acid is used,

the polyoxyethylene chains have an average molecular weight in the range from 800 to 3000, and

~~the (GL)/(PEG) weight ratio, where (GL) denotes the proportion by weight of esterified ethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol and where (PEG) denotes to the proportion by weight of all esterified polyoxyethylene from (A₂₄) and (E₂₄),~~ is from 1:5 to 1:30.

20. (currently amended) A method for ~~a-treatment of a textile piece goods good~~ from an aqueous liquor according to Claim 18, wherein ~~(P_s) is a the polyester~~ is made from the compounds as described above, and optionally from higher oligo-functional compounds (H) which are suitable for the branching of the polyesters, said compounds (H) being selected from the group consisting of

~~(H₁)~~ compounds containing 3 to 10 alcoholic hydroxyl groups, or and
~~(H₂)~~ hydroxycarboxylic acids containing at least 2 carboxyl groups and/or at least 2 hydroxyl groups and functional derivatives thereof.

21. (currently amended) A method for ~~a-treatment of a textile piece goods good~~ from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate~~ according to Claim 18, wherein ~~(P_s) the polyester~~ is employed in the form of an aqueous, concentrated composition (W).

22. (currently amended) A method for ~~a-treatment of a textile piece goods good~~ from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile~~

Attorney's Docket: 1751
Serial No.: 10/049,219
Group: 1751

~~substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 21, wherein (W) is an~~ the aqueous composition which is characterised by a content of (P_g) includes the polyester and a thickening agent selected from the group consisting of xanthan gum, homopolyacrylamides, copolyacrylamides-acrylic acid and partially saponified polyacrylamides.

~~— (G) — a thickening agent.~~

23. (currently amended) A method for ~~a treatment of a textile piece goods~~ good from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 21, wherein (W), the aqueous composition~~ in addition to ~~(P_g) the polyester~~ and optionally ~~(G) the thickening agent~~, ~~contains~~ includes at least one of the following components:

- ~~(X)~~ a non-ionogenic or anionic emulsifier or a mixture of non-ionogenic and/or anionic emulsifiers,
- ~~(Y)~~ an agent for adjusting the pH, or
- ~~— and — (Z)~~ at least one formulation additive.

24. (currently amended) A method for ~~a treatment of a textile piece goods~~ good from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (T) the textile treatment agent is~~ at least one dye or at least one optical brightener.

25. (currently amended) A method for ~~a treatment of a textile piece goods~~ good from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein the method is used in the~~

Attorney's Docket: 1751
Serial No.: 10/049,219
Group: 1751

dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester fibres, optionally blended with other fibres, in jet dyeing machines.

26. (currently amended) A method for ~~a treatment of a textile piece goods~~ good from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate~~ according to Claim 18, wherein the method is used in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester microfibres, optionally blended with other fibres of comparable fineness.

27. (cancelled)

28. (cancelled)

29. (currently amended) ~~Aqueous~~ An aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition (W) according to Claim 28, consisting essentially consisting of a water-dispersible or colloiddally soluble, end-capped polyester as a wet-acting lubricant, said polyester being produced from the esterification or transesterification of
propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and combinations thereof.

or

polyethylene glycols,

or

mixtures thereof

~~(P_{st}) and water and at least one of the additives (G), (X), (Y) and (Z) and a thickening agent selected from the group consisting of xanathan gum, homopolyacrylamides, copolyacrylamide-acrylic acid and partially saponified polyacrylamides.~~

30. - 36. (cancelled)

Attorney's Docket: 1751
Serial No.: 10/049,219
Group: 1751

37. (new) An aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition as defined in claim 29 wherein the concentration of the polyester is from 3 to 25 % by weight and the concentration of the thickening agent is from 0.1 to 1% by weight.

38. (new) An aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition as defined in claim 29, further comprising an emulsifier, an agent for adjusting the pH and a formulation additive.

39. (new) A process for the production of an aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition as claimed in claim 29 comprising the steps of:
 providing a melt of the polyester as claimed in claim 29, and
 mixing the polyester in the presence of water with a thickening agent as claimed in claim 29.